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CHARLES HENRY BARNARD
MANCHESTER,
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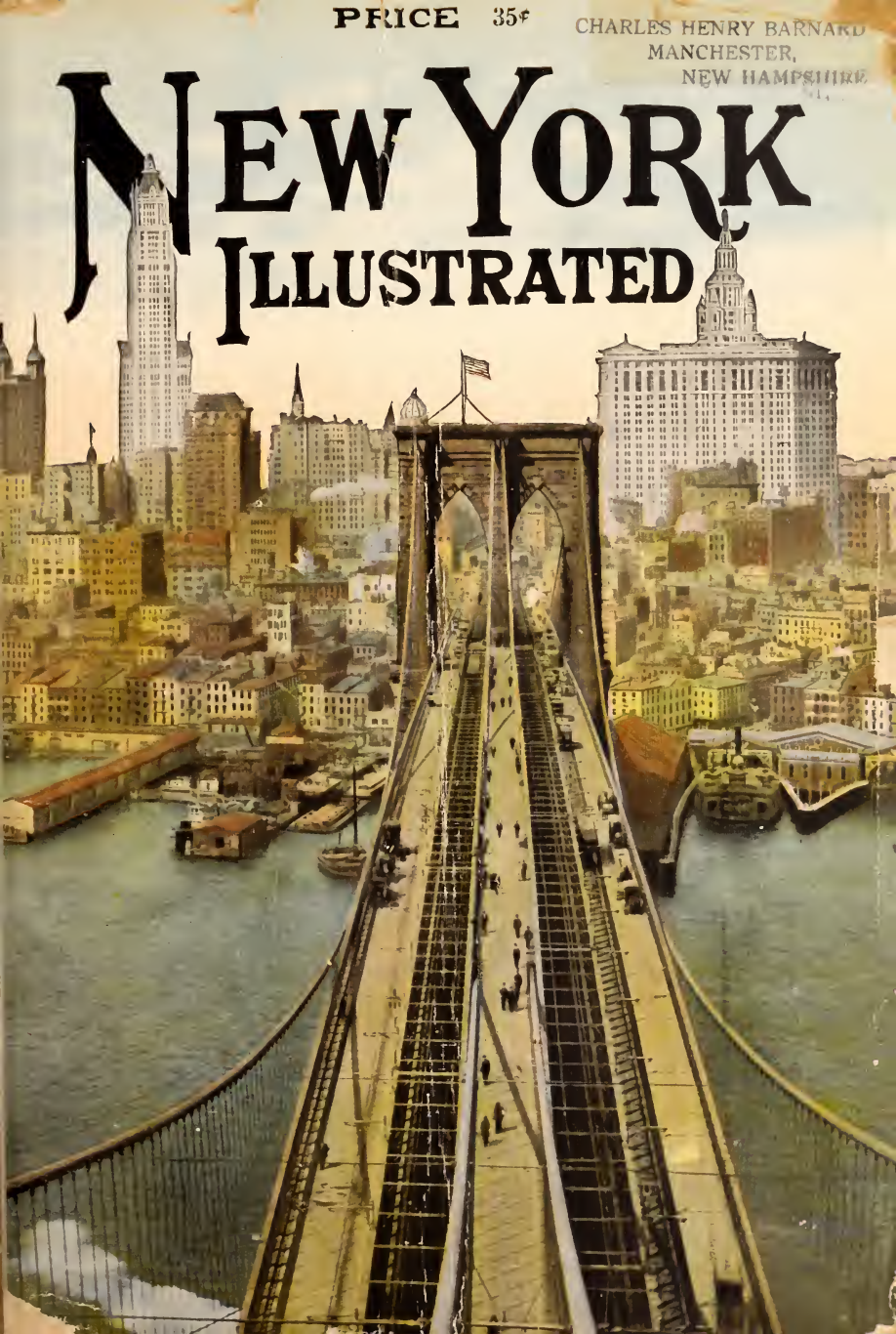
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED



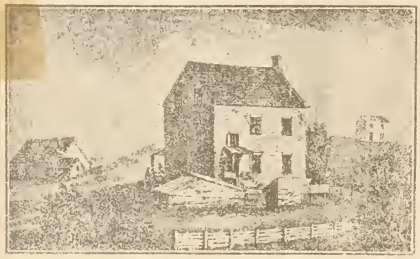
"Old New York"

New York has not always been the city of Skyscrapers, of wonderful Bridges, Subways and Tunnels. It has considerably developed in the last 100 years, ranking now second to London only in population, while the foreign commerce exceeds by $50,000,000 that of Hamburg, its nearest rival.

We are giving here a few illustrations of the great city at different epochs to show that New York is the fastest growing city in the world.

Bowling Green, showing No. 1 Broadway, which may as well be called "No. 1 America." This picture shows the progress of a game from which this derived its name in 1732. This spot has been the scene of many historical events, including the reading of the Declaration of Independence on July 9th, 1776, after which the people stormed the Statue of King George III.

New Amsterdam was discovered by Hendrick Hudson in 1609 and eleven years later the first pilgrims landed from the Mayflower. In 1664 the English conquered it from the Dutch and changed its name to New York. The above, a view of lower Manhattan in 1671, shows the city at the early stage of its development. A fort occupied the site where now stands the New Custom House.

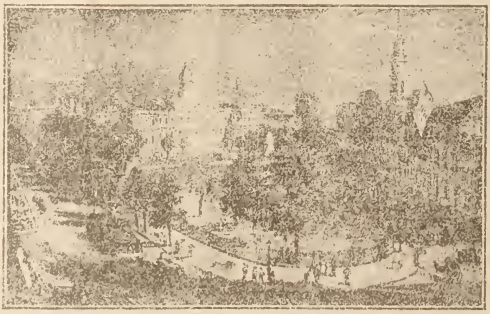


This old wooden house stood no later than 1849 at a spot on 45th Street, near 5th Avenue. This has now become the most fashionable section of the city, famous for its costly residences and the millionaires that occupy them.

St. Paul's Chapel was built in 1766 and the Broadway end of the building was then intended to be the rear. The front yard extended to the river front.

The Astor House, recently torn down, was built in 1836 in place of the dwellings and shops at the right of this picture. The stakes have since been replaced by numerous trolley lines and subways.

Battery and Castle Garden in 1824 just after it was joined to the mainland. The garden was at that time the home of the Opera and Jenny Lind appeared there in 1850. Later in 1855 it became the landing place of immigrants and in 1896, when Ellis Island was used for that purpose, it was opened as the present Aquarium.



The City Hall was built in 1812 at the spot which was then the City limit. No one then ever thought the city would extend 16 miles north of that point. Skyscrapers have since taken the place of 2 and 3-story structures, while the United States Post Office has occupied the lower extremity of the park. But arrangements have been made to soon tear this building down and to restore to the park its original space and beauty.

NEW YORK
ILLUSTRATED

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New York's First Inhabitant Gazing at the Wonders of the New World.

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The Statue of Liberty stands upon Bedloe's Island, 1¾ miles southwest from the Battery. It was designed by August Bartholdi, and presented by the French in 1884. It is 151 feet high, standing upon a pedestal 155 feet, and symbolizes Liberty Enlightening the World. The statue weighs 450,000 lbs., or 225 tons. Forty persons can stand comfortably in the head, and the torch will hold 12 people.

Ellis Island. Immigration depot since 1892, where all immigrants are landed and examined before being admitted to this country. More than 75 per cent. of the immigrants that come to the U. S. pass through Ellis Island. All criminals, paupers, diseased persons, contract laborers and other undesirables are deported at the expense of the Steamship Companies that bring them.

Battery Park and Governor's Island. Park, 21.2 acres, facing the harbor, where the Hudson and East Rivers meet. Governor's Island 1,000 yards away. Headquarters of the Military Department of the Atlantic; originally 65 acres. Castle William, built in 1812, is now a military prison.

View of the East Riverfront. Showing the lower end of Manhattan as seen from the busy East River and its multitude of piers. Here is handled most of the Coastwise, Long Island Sound and South American commerce.

cities of the world. The total cost [illegible] Jersey City. A most impressive view of the high buildings of Manhattan Island, which has no parallel in any of the the most important business centre in the world, with headquarters for business investments approximating [illegible] population of over 2,000,000 people. This is

Brooklyn Bridge, running over the East River from Park Row, in Manhattan, to Sands Street, Brooklyn. Construction was begun in 1870, and the bridge was opened to traffic in 1883, having cost $21,000,000. The total length of the bridge is 6,537 feet, and the width 85 feet. The towers are 278 feet high above the water level, while the clean height at center of span is 135 feet above the water. Copyright, American Studio, New York.

Williamsburg Bridge. From Broadway, Brooklyn, to Delancey Street, New York, over the East River. Length, 7,200 feet between terminals; width, 118 feet. Height of towers, 335 feet. It is 135 feet above the water at the centre. Total cost, including land, $23,000,000. Two elevated and four trolley tracks, two roadways and two footwalks. Copyright, 1912, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Blackwell's Island and Queensboro Bridge. The island in East River, from 50th to 86th Street, contains the Penitentiary, Workhouse, also Metropolitan Hospital, N. Y. City Home for Aged and Infirm and City Hospital. Queensboro Bridge runs from East 59th Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City. Supported by two piers rising from the Island. Cantilever structure 7,636 feet long. Cost $29,000,000.

Manhattan Bridge. A double-deck suspension bridge, constructed 1901 to 1909, from the Bowery at Canal Street to Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. Steel towers are 336 feet high, resting on masonry pedestals, which are 92 feet below water line. The four cables weigh 6,300 tons. Length of bridge, 8,655 feet; width, 120 feet; total cost, $13,400,000. Copyright, 1910, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Hell Gate Bridge, longest steel arch in the world, 1,000 feet long, 220 feet high, 80,000 tons in weight. It carries four tracks of connecting railway which receives Penn R. R. freight cars from floats at Bay Ridge to N. Y. & N. H. Railroad. Cost $14,000,000.00. Copyright American Studio, N. Y.

Queensboro Bridge over East River and Blackwells Island from 59th Street, Manhattan, to Long Island City. Cost $25,000,000. 7,656 feet long; begun in 1901, opened March 30, 1909. Copyright, American Studio, N. Y.

Lower New York and East River. A view taken from an airplane, showing the financial district and, in the foreground, the chemical and leather district; also the home of many of the largest import and export houses in the city. The small piers along this end of Manhattan are principally used for coastwise trade.

Lower Manhattan and Hudson River. An airplane view of New York's skyscrapers as contrasted to the old type of business construction. Most prominent, from left to right, are the Bankers Trust Bldg., the Equitable Bldg., the Singer Tower, the Telephone and Telegraph Bldg., the Liberty Tower and Woolworth Bldg.

Statue of Liberty at Night. By moonlight the Statue of Liberty is more imposing than ever. The blazing torch can be seen many miles away.

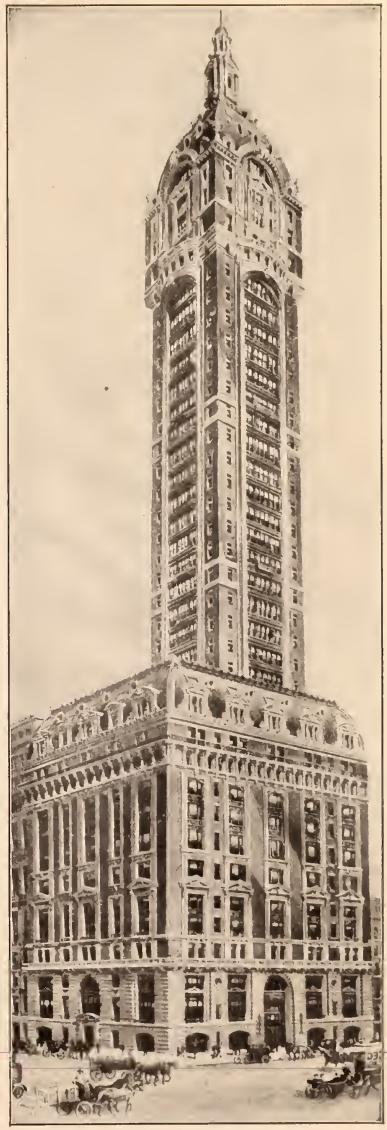
U. S. Custom House. Occupying a square block at the foot of Broadway, facing Bowling Green. It is a magnificent Maine granite structure, seven stories high, and cost $4,500,000. It occupies the site on which in 1626 Fort Amsterdam was erected. Copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Whitehall Buildings, on Battery Place, between West and Washington Streets, the *largest single office building in the world*. The original building, 20 stories, 254 feet high, was finished in 1903 at a cost of $1,000,000; the new addition of 32 stories, 416 feet high, was finished in 1911, and cost $4,600,000. The building covers 21 city lots. Home of the Weather Bureau and of the Millionaires' Club.

Broadway, Downtown. Broadway runs northward from the Battery as far as the city limits. In fact, it is a part of the old Albany Post Road, which is 150 miles long. The section shown here is the financial district, north from Thames Street, with the U. S. Realty and American Exchange Buildings in the foreground. Singer Building, 612 feet above street level, and City Investing Building adjoining it, Woolworth Building seven blocks away, and Municipal Building projecting in the distance from behind the Park Row Building, which was at one time the tallest building in the world. Copyright, 1913, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Equitable Building, built on the site of the Old Equitable Building, which was destroyed by fire on January 9, 1912. It is a 38-story office building, 537.6 feet above the street level, covering an entire square block, with a floor area of nearly 45 acres. It is a city of 15,000 workers. The building and land cost $29,000,000. Copyright, 1913, by the Equitable Building Corporation, N. Y.

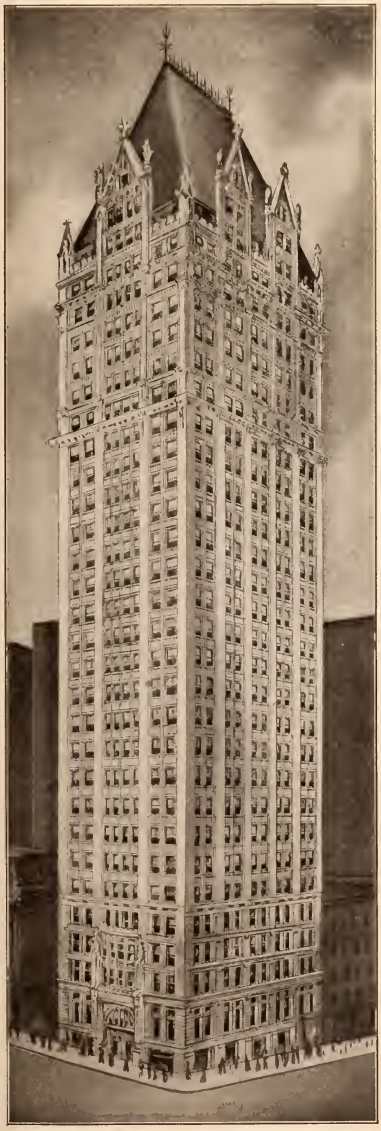
Adams' Building, at 61 Broadway, a 32 story office building. This building contains the executive offices of the Adams Express Company and has room for a thousand or more offices.



Singer Building, at Broadway and Liberty Street. 49 stories, 612 feet high above the sidewalk, 724 feet from basement floor to the top of flagstaff, 9½ acres floor space; total weight, over 18,000 tons. Supported upon 36 caissons of solid concrete, sunk 92 feet below the curb.

Wall Street derived its name from the wall built by Peter Stuyvesant in 1653 to defend New Amsterdam at this point. The wall outlived its usefulness and disappeared 200 years ago. Wall Street is now the foremost financial centre of the world, and the most powerful banks and bankers have their offices there.

New York Stock Exchange, the greatest market for stocks, bonds and other securities in the world, located on Broad near Wall Street. It is 10 stories high, built entirely of white carved marble, at a cost of $3,000,000. The Exchange consists of a body of 1,100 non-incorporated members. Seats have sold recently as high as $95,000. Copyright, Moses King, New York.



Liberty Tower. At the northwest corner of Liberty and Nassau Streets. A 31-story building, on plot 57.9 by 82.1 feet. Largest office area compared to the small plot it occupies.

Bankers Trust Company Building. Northwest corner Wall and Nassau Streets. Built in 1911 on the site of the old Gillender Building; 39 stories, 540 feet high. Adjoining it is the Hanover Bank Building. Copyright, 1912, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

City Investing Building. Running from Broadway to Church Street. A 34-story office building covering a plot 27,000 square feet, 486 feet high. Cost of building and land exceeds $10,000,000. Can accommodate 6,000 tenants. Copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

The Hudson Terminal Buildings, on Church Street, between Cortlandt and Fulton Streets, are twin structures and together form the largest office building in the world. The weight is estimated at 200,000 tons, resting on a cofferdam 400 x 178 feet, 75 to 98 feet deep. 22 stories, 375 feet high, and has office room for 20,000 people.

Woolworth Building. Broadway from Barclay Street to Park Place. Tallest office building in the world; 55 stories; 793½ feet high; cost, including site, $14,000,000; plot, 152 x 197 feet. Foundation consists of caissons 19 feet in diameter sunk 110 to 130 feet. The 24th floor contains the executive offices of the F. W. Woolworth Co., largest 5 and 10-cent syndicate in the world, operating over 700 stores. Copyright, 1916, American Studio, N. Y.

The New Municipal Building, on Park Row, facing City Hall Park, completed in 1913. It contains offices for the various city departments, which are now paying a rental of over half a million dollars yearly. It is a 34-story structure, 539 feet above the sidewalk. The foundation, the most difficult ever attempted, is 130 feet deep, of which 90 feet is below the water level. The floor area is 600,000 square feet. Total cost, $12,000,000.

Copyright, 1912, by Irving Underhill, New York

Telephone and Telegraph Building. Facing on Broadway, Fulton and Dey Streets; 27 stories; home of the Western Electric Co., the American Telephone and Telegraph and affiliated companies. Height of main building 305 feet. Fulton Street wing, including tower, 422 feet. Gross floor area, 600,000 feet.

City Hall, seat of the City Government. In the central part of the building, second floor front is the governor's room, scene of official receptions. Here is also the chair in which Gen. Washington was inaugurated president.

A Typical View of Lower New York, showing historical St. Paul's Chapel, the Woolworth and Municipal Buildings, the old Post Office at the intersection of Broadway and Park Row and at the top right, the Park Row and Saint Paul Buildings.

Cooper Union, on Cooper Square, founded 1859 by Peter Cooper, a free school of sciences and art, with $4,000,000 endowment. At the right is seen the three track Third Avenue Elevated. Copyright, American Studio, N. Y.

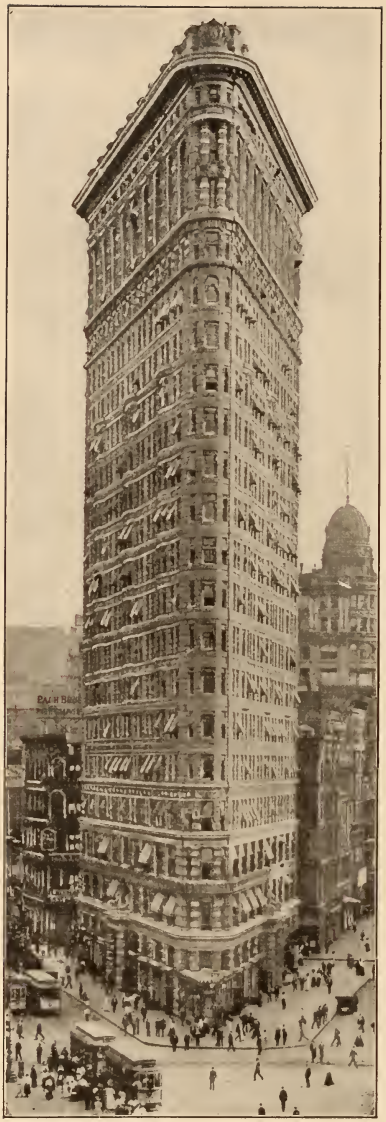
The Bowery, running from Chatham to Cooper Squares; along here were located the "bouweries" or country seats of the wealthy; now a strictly business thoroughfare.

Looking East of Woolworth Building, showing the huge Municipal Building alongside of the average office and residence structures of lower New York. This picture affords a good view of the bridges over the East River. The terminal of the Brooklyn Bridge is on Park Row, facing the Municipal Building.

Copyright, American Studios, New York.

Bird's Eye View of Lower New York, showing the greatest financial and business centre in the world, with skyscrapers r Peter Minuit in 1626. He gave them in exchange some beads and other ornaments valued at $20. The land value ru Companies. The largest financial and manufacturing concerns in the world are here represented. The Borough of M attend to business. Tunnels under the Hudson River connect with the Jersey Coast, while four long bridges run to differe

rom 10 to 50 stories high; built within the last 25 years. Manhattan Island was purchased from the Indians by into thousands of millions of dollars. Here are the Headquarters for the greatest Railroad, Steamship and Insurance has a population of 2,435,102, according to the last census, but over 1,500,000 more come daily from the suburbs to in Brooklyn.



Flat Iron Building. Derived its name from its shape. It stands at the intersection of Broadway and Fifth Avenue, between 22nd and 23rd Streets. It is the first great steel frame structure ever attempted: 300 feet high: 120,000 square feet floor space. Cost, including site, $4,000,000.

Times Building. Seat of the New York Times, the famous morning paper, with over 200,000 circulation. It is situated on 42nd Street and Broadway, in the heart of the theatre and hotel district. It is a 25-story structure, 477 feet high from basement to top of tower.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Building, at 1 Madison Avenue. Occupies entire block to 4th Avenue, between 23rd and 24th Streets. Tower, 52 stories, 700 feet high, has been added to the main building in 1910. Copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Bush Terminal Sales Building on 42nd Street, near Broadway. A magnificent 30-story structure, specially designed for the convenience of Buyers visiting New York. It holds permanent displays of merchandise from leading American and Foreign Manufacturers and is the home of the Buyers' Club.

Broadway, North of 33rd Street, where Broadway and Sixth Avenue cross each other; to the right are Gimbels, Saks and Macy's Department Stores; at the left the Hotel McAlpin; the Herald and Times Building can be seen in the distance.

Pennsylvania Railroad Station. A gigantic marble building covering the blocks bounded by 31st and 33rd Streets, and 7th and 9th Avenues. Site cost $8,000,000; total cost, $50,000,000. A series of tunnels under the Hudson River bring all trains from the West, while tunnels under the East River connect with the Long Island chain of railroads.

The **Hippodrome,** with a capacity of 6,700 seats, is the largest playhouse in New York. It stands on Sixth Avenue, between 43rd and 44th Streets.

Grand Central Terminal covers 69.8 acres, facing East 42nd Street, from Vanderbilt Avenue to Lexington Avenue, is the largest and most costly Railroad Station in the world. It has 31 miles of tracks for handling 200 trains and 70,000 passengers each hour. There are 42 tracks on the 42nd Street level, and 25 tracks for suburban trains in concourse, 25 feet below the street.

Fifth Avenue North of 40th Street, the most fashionable shopping district in the city, extending as far as 59th Street. Until recently there stood the costly residences of the city's wealthiest, who have moved above 59th Street. The new Public Library stands at the left, and the New York Central Depot is situated on 42nd Street, two blocks to the east.

The Great White Way, Broadway, 34th to 59th Streets. No thoroughfare in the world is as famous, none attracts so much the attention of the visitors as the few blocks on Broadway, between 34th and 46th Streets. Within a radius of a few hundred feet can be found all the important theatres and more than two-thirds of the leading hotels in the city. The Metropolitan Opera House is situated between 39th and 40th Streets. Thousands of wonderful electric signs add to the attraction at night.

Times Square. A view north of 43rd Street, where Broadway crosses 7th Avenue. Great centre of activity. The most important hotels and theatres in the city are within a radius of a few hundred yards.

New Public Library, at Fifth Avenue from 40th to 42nd Streets, occupies the site of the old Croton Reservoir. It was built at a cost of $9,000,000. The corner-stone was laid November 10, 1902 and the building was opened to the public May 23, 1911. It contains over 1,500,000 books, with room for 1,000,000 more. Copyright, American Studio, N. Y.

Broadway and Amsmterdam Avenue at 72nd Street. A fashionable residence section where are also located a number of apartment hotels, such as the Ansonia, the Sherman Square, and others. Magnificent statue of Verdi in park. Entrance to subway at intersection of two streets.

Elevated Railway. Four-track lines run from south to north, and are operated by the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. Highest elevation, at 110th Street, being 73 feet above the street level.

Hotel Pennsylvania, at 33rd Street and 7th Avenue, opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, with which it is connected by an underground passageway. The first section on Seventh Avenue, 20 stories high, contains 1,000 bedrooms with bath and shower. Exceptionally favored for sunshine and air.

Hotel Astor. On Broadway, between 44th and 45th Streets; built in 1904 and enlarged in 1909; total cost to date $10,000,000; 900 suites with private bath; banquet hall seats 1,200. Copyright, 1909, I. Underhill, New York.

Hotel Commodore, 26 stories high occupying the entire square bounded by 42nd and 43rd Streets, Lexington Avenue and the Grand Central Station. It contains 2,000 rooms each with bath. It has every possible modern convenience and luxury. Largest ballroom of all hotels in the world; can seat 3,000 people. Copyright, American Studio, N. Y.

Hotel McAlpin, Broadway, 33rd to 34th Streets, 25 stories, 1,620 rooms, with 1,100 baths. Cost $13,500 000.

Hotel Vanderbilt. On Park Avenue between 33rd and 34th Streets one of the most exclusive in the city.

Belmont Hotel, on Park Avenue, between 41st and 42nd Streets. 292 feet high; 258,400 square feet of floor area. Copyright, 1906, I. Underhill, N. Y.

Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, on Fifth Avenue, between 33rd and 34th Streets. 314 feet high; 1,400 rooms; most famous in America.

Hotel Biltmore, on Madison Avenue, between 43rd and 44th Streets. It is a part of the Grand Central Terminal group, with which it is directly connected under the ground. It is a huge 20-story building, the last word in modern hotel construction. 1,000 rooms.

Trinity Church, at Broadway, facing Wall Street. Established 1697; built 1846. Richest church society in America. Income, $775,000 a year. Copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Saint Paul's Chapel, at Broadway and Fulton Street. Erected 1766; oldest church building in New York. Yard extended, then, as far as the North River.

Grace Church. Protestant Episcopalian, at Broadway and Ninth Street. Built 1845, of white limestone with marble spire. James Renwick, architect. Copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Madison Square Garden, Madison to Fourth Avenues, between 26th and 27th Streets. Largest amphitheatre in America. Seating capacity, 12,000.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, on Fifth Avenue from 50th to 51st Streets. Largest and most beautiful church in America. Built in 1878, it is one of the finest examples of Gothic Architecture in this country. Seating capacity 2,500. Cost of land and building about $3,000,000. Under floor of sanctuary, near the altar, is a crypt for the entombing of the Archbishops of **New York.**

The Little Church Around the Corner, located on 29th Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues. Patronized specially by members of the theatrical profession. Many prominent actors have been buried there, among them Lester Wallack and Edwin Booth. The location is easily accessible to visiting couples who come to New York to wed.

Cathedral of St. John the Divine. At 111th Street, near Morningside Park. The most important Protestant Episcopalian Church in America. Construction begun 1892, consecrated April 19, 1911. Cost $3,500,000; the white building in the background is St. Luke's Hospital.

Metropolitan Museum of Art, occupying a site in Central Park, between 81st and 84th Streets, fronting Fifth Avenue. It is becoming one of the world's richest museums, and new wings are being added gradually. It is estimated that when completed the Museum will have cost $20,000,000 to build.

Riverside Drive and Hudson River. Riverside Drive begins at 72nd Street and extends along the slopes and bluffs of the Hudson River for over three miles to 160th Street. All along the Drive is a succession of high-class residences.

Brooklyn Tunnel, an extension of the Rapid Transit System connecting with the Brooklyn Subway. Open for traffic January 9, 1909. Two cast-iron tubes 6,784 feet long with an inside diameter of 15 feet 6 inches. The lowest point reached by the tunnel is 94 feet below the river bed. Cost, $10,000,000.

Lower New York and Bay. A view from the top of the Woolworth Building, looking toward the financial district. Here space is too valuable for four and five-story structures, and hundreds of skyscrapers, with as many as fifty-five stories, have taken their place. The last additions to the group were the Adams Building at 61 Broadway, and the Equitable Building, a 38-story building, 537.6 feet high.

Maine Monument, at the 59th Street entrance to Central Park; erected in 1913, by private subscription, in memory of the valiant seamen who perished in the explosion of the Maine in Havana Harbor. It is made entirely of white marble. Height of monument is 59 feet. Total cost, $175,000. Copyright, 1913, Irving Underhill, New York.

Columbus Circle, formed by the intersection of Broadway and Eighth Avenue, at 59th Street. Here is the main gate to Central Park, where stands the Maine Monument, which was erected in 1913. In the centre of the Circle is an imposing monument of the great discoverer of America, which was erected in 1892. Copyright, 1913, by Irving Underhill, New York.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. At Riverside Drive and 89th Street, dedicated 1902, by the city, to the memory of those who lost their lives in the Civil War. Cost $250,000. It is a pure white marble building, 90 feet high. Twelve Corinthian columns, 35 feet high, surround it. Copyright, Irving Underhill, N. Y.

Washington Arch where Fifth Avenue starts, erected by popular subscription to commemorate the Centennial of the inauguration of our first President. The arch was completed in 1893 at a cost of $250,000.

The Boat House in Central Park, one of the busiest spots in the park during the summer months. It is the delight of children to take a ride around the lake in the electric boats while grown ups prefer the rowboats.

General View of Central Park. *From 59th to 110th Streets, between Fifth and Eighth Avenues.* It covers 843 acres in all. 185 acres consist of lakes and reservoirs, 400 in forests. The Metropolitan Museum of Art is located here and the park is also used for all kinds of out-door exercises, such as baseball, football, tennis, rowing, etc.

Grant's Tomb, on Riverside Drive at 123rd Street. A magnificent mausoleum erected by the City of New York in memory of the famous General in recognition for his services during the Civil War. Here, side by side, lie the remains of Gen. U. S. Grant and his wife. It is a square structure, 90 feet on each side and 72 feet in height, built of white granite, with marble interior. Cost $600,000. Copyright, American Studio, N. Y.

Fort Washington Point, at the foot of 178th Street on the Hudson River. Landing place for numbers of motor and other private owned boats.

Jumel Mansion. A fine example of Colonial architecture, at 160th Street, near Amsterdam Avenue. Most famous historic house in Manhattan. Built 1763. Washington's headquarters for 36 days during the Revolution. Scene of many historical events. It is now a museum of Revolutionary relics and open daily to visitors.

National League Baseball Park—Commonly known as the Polo Grounds. Located at 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, covering about sixteen city blocks. The stands are built entirely of stone and concrete. Being steadily improved. It was opened during the season of 1912, and is the largest Baseball Park in the United States. Seating capacity over 45,000.

High Bridge, over the Harlem River at 175th Street, 1,460 feet long. Carries the original Croton Aqueduct, which is the main supply of water for the greater city.

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